

M. P. NAYAR*: Notes on Asian Melastomataceae (2)**

The genus *Hylocharis* Miq. and the new combinations

M. P. ナヤール*: アジア産ノボタン科植物考察 (2)**

Hylocharis 属と新組合せ

Miquel in 1861 proposed the genus *Hylocharis* on the basis of the collection *Teysmann* s.n., the type of *Hylocharis macrophylla* from Sumatra. Benthams and Hooker (1865) reduced *Hylocharis* Miq. to the genus *Oxyspora* DC. All later monographers followed this reduction. This caused difficulties in the delimitation of two closely allied genera, *Oxyspora* and *Allomorpha*. The genus *Oxyspora* was originally distinguished from *Allomorpha* by the heteromorphous anthers and the fusiform capsule. King (1900) modified the generic limits of *Oxyspora* and admitted species having equal anthers (*Oxyspora acutangula* King, *O. curtisii* King). King (1900) gave more importance to the 'open paniculate inflorescence' and 'double fusiform ridged capsule' for *Oxyspora*. While for the genus *Allomorpha*, King (1900) attached importance to the shortly branched panicles and the urn-shaped capsules (not longer than broad). Ridley (1911) stated that King's delimitation resulted in more confusion and commented as follows: "the only tangible character for *Oxyspora* is the dissimilarity of the anthers which is usually accompanied by the elongate capsule. But for this it would be better to amalgamate the two genera." However Ridley (1911) delimited the genus *Oxyspora* by its dimorphous stamens and by its terminal panicles and he did not attach importance to the shape of the capsules. This resulted in the assignment of species having fusiform as well as non-fusiform capsules to the genus *Oxyspora*. Ridley (1922) further changed the genre concept of *Allomorpha* as he considered this as a genus of "herbaceous species with small flowers" and "globose capsules."

On the delimitation of genera *Oxyspora* and *Allomorpha*, Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. (1943) suggested *Oxyspora* as a genus characterised by un-

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equal heteromorphous stamens and a capsule that is much longer than wide; while he considered *Allomorphia* as a genus having equal or unequal, isomorphous or heteromorphous stamens and a capsule usually as long as wide. Nayar (1973) has given details of generic characters of *Allomorphia* and *Oxyspora*. After studying all the specimens, a key for segregating the genera, *Oxyspora*, *Allomorphia*, *Anerincleistus* and *Hylocharis*, is presented.

1. Capsule fusiform or urn-shaped, dehiscent at the apex without prominent valves:
 2. Stamens dimorphous and unequal; capsule larger *Oxyspora*
 2. Stamens isomorphous, equal or subequal; capsule smaller
..... *Allomorphia*
1. Capsule turbinate, campanulate or globose, dehiscent at the apex with prominent valves erected during dehiscence:
 3. Stamens very unequal; inflorescence paniculate, and many-flowered
..... *Hylocharis*
 3. Stamens equal or subequal; inflorescence in fascicles or pseudo-umbels
..... *Anerincleistus*

The followings are the new combinations proposed in the genus *Hylocharis*.

1. ***Hylocharis stellulata*** (King) Nayar, comb. nov.

Oxyspora stellulata King in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 69: 9, 1900; Ridl. in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Straits Br. 79: 68, 1918; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. 1: 767, 1922.

Distr.: Malaya: Perak, Larut Peruh, alt. 666-833 m., King's Collector 2851 (Lectotype K, BM); Lower Camp, Guneng Batu Pateh, Wray Jr. 1224 (Syntype K): Gunong Kerbau, alt. 1666 m., May 1909, Hanif 3889 (K); Ibid., Robinson s.n. (K); Kelantan: Ridge of Gunong Sitong, 6 Mar. 1925, Nur 12228 (K); Channing, 9 Feb. 1917, Ridley s.n. (K); Pahang: Fraser hill, alt. 1433 m., 29 Aug. 1953, Melville and G.H. London 4788 (K); Ibid., Gunong Peninjau, alt. 1433 m., 26 Aug. 1959, Burkill HMB 2035 (K).

The open many-flowered paniculate inflorescence, eight unequal stamens and non-fusiform capsules with prominent valves during dehiscence indicate that this taxon should appropriately be assigned to the genus *Hylocharis*. The specimen King's Collector 2851 is chosen as the lectotype. King (1900) included the material Forbes 3034 from Sumatra under his *Oxyspora stellulata*. The Sumatran plant however has obovate-lanceolate leaves, narrowly acute

base and 7-nerved leaves with the third pair of nerves arising near the middle of the leaf; whereas the Malayan plant has elliptic or elliptic-oblong leaves with rounded base and 5-nerved leaves with all the pair of nerves arising at or little above the base of the leaf.

2. **Hylocharis robusta** (Bakh. f.) Nayar, comb. nov.

Oxyspora robusta Bakh. f. in Meded. Mus. & Herb. Rijks. Univ. 91: 282, 1943.

Distr.: Sumatra: Palembang, Moeara Mengkoelan, R. Rawas, Forbes 3034 (Holotype L; Isotypes K, BM).

Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. (1943) described a new species *Oxyspora robusta* on the basis of material Forbes 3034. Since it agrees with the generic characters of *Hylocharis*, it is transferred to the genus.

3. **Hylocharis hispida** (Ridl.) Nayar, comb. nov.

Oxyspora hispida Ridl. in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Straits Br. 57: 34, 1911; Ridl. in Journ. Roy. As. Soc. Straits Br. 79: 68, 1918; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. 1: 767, 1922.

Distr.: Malaya: Selangor: Mengkuang Lebah, alt. 1800 m., F. Dennys s.n. (Holotype BM.); Ibid., Robinson s.n. (K, BM); Ibid., alt. 1533 m., 29 Mar. 1959. J. Watt Smith 78847 (K, L).

This is a very characteristic species having "horn-shaped trichomes" all along the leaves and branches. This is an endemic species restricted to Selangor (Malaya.).

4. **Hylocharis scabrida** (Ridl.) Nayar, comb. nov.

Oxyspora scabrida Ridl. in Journ. Bot. 62: 297, 1924; Ridl., Fl. Mal. Pen. Suppl. 310, 1925.

Distr. Malaya: Pehang Tahan, alt. 1833-2000 m., Mohammed and Haniff 8131 (Holotype K.).

The prominently unequal stamens and the nature of the capsule indicate that this taxon should be assigned to the genus *Hylocharis*.

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Hylocharis Miquel (1861) は Benthams & Hooker (1865) が *Oxyspora* DC. に合併して以来それがつづいていたが今回再検討して、果実の形、割れ方、及びおしべの形態によってその独立性を認めた。その結果其後、*Oxyspora* に編入されていた東南アジア産の4種を *Hylocharis* にうつし新組合せを発表した。

□Hara, H., W.T. Stearn & L.H.J. Willams: **An enumeration of the flowering plants of Nepal** vol. 1, pp. 1-154. Trustees of British Museum (Natural History) London (1978). ネパールはヒマラヤ山系に沿って東西に 800 km に広がり、南は海拔 60 m そこそこの低地から、北は 6700~8800 m の雪山に及び、高山植物帯は 5640 m に達するという。そして大凡6500種の顕花植物が生えている。この報告は全3冊の予定の第一巻で、裸子植物と単子葉植物とのリストである、その出版には大英博物館と東京大学との協同作用が大きききいているのは喜ばしい。

はじめに主な調査団の行動、地理的導入、園芸方面への貢献、主な採集者のメモ、足跡の地図等があり、概略を知ることができる。科の配列はベンサム・フッカーの方式を基準とし若干の手を加えたが、属及種の排列はABC順である。ヒマラヤを主にした文献を拾い、産地はスターン (1960) の提案による西、中央及び東ネパールに三分して最少限の標本を挙げ海拔による分布の範囲を示し、また分布の概要を示している。その詳細を知るには事欠かない。ただ惜しいことは属と種々排列が分類系を反映していないこと、それと、科によっては属や種の検索表が一部しか載っていないことで、これは第二巻ではせび附けて欲しいものである。

日英共同の調査と出版という点、久しぶりに出版されたネパールの総目録という点でまことに歓迎されるものである。

(前川文夫)